

Leveraging Recursive Electrical Flow Inversion to Support Rapid Hydrolysis in Hollow-Bored Conductive Wires in Hypersonic Vehicle Chassis

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Introduction

A modified version of the conductive wires described in the publication of 8 October 2025 may be leveraged to support a rapid and efficient form of hydrolysis suitable for real-time conversion of atmospheric water vapor into a fuel source for hypersonic missiles.

Abstract

Standard copper conductive wires can be bored out so as to incorporate a hollow space in the center through which condensed atmosphere may pass in the context of a hypersonic missile. The same “Coulomb Clamp” mechanism may be established at two ends of these wires in order to allow for electrons which are introduced to the wires through electromagnets to repeatedly re-invert in direction whilst remaining in the wire.

As it's the Coulomb Forces produced by the Coulomb Clamps which keep the electrons in the wire and force them to continue to flow (even in the absence of a positive terminal to support electrical flow,) it is not necessary for the wires to be physically closed on either side. The shearing of the electrons moving in opposing directions would generate not only substantial amounts of X-Ray and Gamma (useful for triggering thermonuclear reactions) but the electrons, themselves, would be highly efficient at performing hydrolysis.

Thus, by forcing condensed atmosphere/water vapor through these conductive wires, we can liberate hydrogen and hydrogen oxide from water and subsequently combust that fuel source by combining it in a reaction chamber with available atmospheric oxygen. In fact, as the electrolysis mechanism described would have the ancillary effect of separating a small quantity of O^2 into isolated, unstable oxygen atoms. These oxygens would act as a robust oxidizer and would only further serve to enhance the combustion of the produced hydrogen.

Conclusion

By recycling the electrons used in a hollow-tube hydrolysis system and by ensuring the presence of electron shearing as well as high-energy photon emission, the liberation of hydrogen from water vapor can be made sufficiently rapid and efficient to allow for a greater amount of energy to be derived than is required to trigger the separation of the atoms. A system of propulsion based upon the immediate combustion of liberated hydrogen from atmospheric water vapor can be practical, especially as the heat generated from the friction of the vehicle with the atmosphere can be recycled through recently described heat transport and conversion mechanisms and an

auxiliary photo-magnetic propulsion system which, when operating in pulsed acceleration mode, can reduce harmful heat-generating friction insofar as maximum safe temperatures are being exceeded.

Interestingly, these missiles would need to be shielded *from the inside* from the harmful electromagnetic interference generated by the electrolysis mechanism, itself, in addition to being shielded from external EM sources such as jammers. An unintended effect, in this case, would be the generation of levels of X-Ray and Gamma which are harmful to electronics.